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Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. (726)

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WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE,
1915. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL BY

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
Service, Author of "The Mystic
Flowery Land," etc.THE VOLUME, which consists of 40
Pages, and includes a Sketch Plate
of historical interest showing the disposi-
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is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART,
G.O.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.
Its description of Chinese Social
Customs and Superstitions, combined
with the insight it gives into political
conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN
OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for
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HONGKONG.

[331]

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of the

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PRESS.

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE ROUTE.

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6s to any part of

the World.

HONGKONG'S CONTRIBUTION
TO THE ARMY.LIST OF MEN WHO HAVE GONE
FROM HONGKONG.We give below the roll of men who
have volunteered locally to join the
new Armies and have been sent home from
Hongkong, at Government expense.
Some went as officers, others as privates.
Many are men from neighbouring ports
and the places they came from are in-
serted against their names where
known:Baigree, A. O.
Bailey, A. D.
Baker, Dr.
Barlow, R. C.
Barnett, D. W.
Barnes, R. W. D.
Barratt, T.
Batemann, R.
Beattie, R.
Beckett, O.
Bird, L. G.
Blenkiron, D.
Blour, E.
Bollard, J. C.
Bond, J. H.
Bosker, F. E.
Boyd, J. D.
Bray, F. L.
Briggs, A. F.
Brown, W. J. (Shanghai).
Buckingham, C. H.
Burton, R. N.Chalmers, J. S.
Cherney, H. (Shanghai).
Chunnett, N. C.
Church, W. H.
Coleman, L. H.
Collins, L. O.
Conlon, M.
Cooke, J. E.Dana, F. V.
Dixey, H. G.
Dove, W. G.
Drury, L. F.Emery, Dr.
Eastley, C.
Elmes, W. B.
Evers, E. W.Ford, R. A. Duckworth.
Foster, B.
Foster, N. G.Goods, R.
Goulding, W. G.
Gowan, E. C. (Shanghai).
Gowan, G. H. (Shanghai).
Graham, J.
Green, M.
Griffin, M.
Griffiths, R. H.
Gumprecht, G. E.Haddos, Dr.
Hall, A.
Hall, E.
Harrison, H. W. (Shanghai).
Hedderley, D.
Holden, A. (Manila).
Humphries, J. E.
Hutchinson, D. J. (Shanghai).
Hutchinson, A. H.Jorge, G. C.
Juselund, A. N.
Kelly, C. J.
Kennedy, L.
Kennedy, R.Ladd, W. (Macao).
Lambie, A. E. B.
Langstone, A.
Lapsley, R.
Lester, W. A.
Lester, H. W.
Lewis, D. J.
Lobell, F.Matthews, E. W.
May, H. J.
McCloud, J. M.
McLean, A.
McNair, R. H.
McNair, S. D. (Manila).
Millings, C. R.Mills, A. F.
Mooney, R. J.
Muscott, W.
Munroe, J. A.
Munroe, R. C.
Murdock, A.Olive, O. E. M. (Canton).
Openshaw, A. D.Pattison, A.
Phillips, H.
Picher, C. R.
Procter, G. D.Reid, G. A.
Richardson, A.
Robinson, J. T.
Rogers, G. W.
Rohleston, J.
Rowe, C. S. Benbow.
Russell, T.
Ryder, R. C.Smith, D. D. M.
Smith, J. A.
Smith, J.
Sheffain, F.
Sherratt, P.
Smyth, F.
Spillat, W. B. A.
Stevens, W. M. (Canton).
Stokes, R. A.
Stonnie, A. P.Taylor, C. G.
Taylor, F.
Towill, S. E.
Travis, J. J.
True,Vernon, T. C.
Victor, H. E.
Wakeford, H. G.
Wardrope, R.
Weatherall, E.
West, C. (Shanghai).
White, H. J.
Wilkie, C. A. J.
Wilson, T. O.
Wilson, F. R.
Wilson, H.
Wilson, W.In addition to the above, several men
have paid their own passages home, while
a number of Hongkong-born lads at
Home, in training for a career, have
joined the Forces. Of these there
is no official record in the
Colon. We mention below those
whose names we are able to call to mind
at the moment. There are doubtless
many others, and in order that the list
may be made as complete as possible, we
would welcome additions from our
readers:Brayfield, T. H. G.
Caldwell, Roy.
Chatham, W. H.
Chatham, W. H. (Canton).
Elborough, A. C. E.
Gilman, L. E.
Gresson, J. E.
Lamont, F.
Lang, L. V.
Robson, T. E. S.
Temperley, A.
Walker, C. N.
*Killed in action.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

SIX MONTHS' RESULTS.

For the half-year the imports show an
increase of 11.15 per cent., the exports a de-
crease of 28.12 per cent., and the re-exports a
decrease of 18.41 per cent., as under:

Imports 6 Months.....	\$128,103,845
Increase on 1914.....	\$3,900,788
Exports 6 Months.....	\$183,622,888
Decrease on 1914.....	\$1,834,723
Re-exports 6 Months.....	\$51,323,020
Decrease on 1914.....	\$933,394

The imports of bullion during the six
months amounted to \$11,285,123, compared
with \$34,594,983 during the corresponding
period of 1914, while the exports of bullion
were \$9,510,911, against \$20,778,242 in the
first half of last year.Commenting on the returns for the month
of June the *Daily Telegraph* says:—
Once more the Board of Trade returns for
June show the utter absurdity of the German
claim that their submarine blockade is para-
lysing British overseas trade. Last month
our imports were the largest on record, the
highest previous monthly total having been
\$74,062,000, in December, 1912—or \$2,000,000
less than the figures just to hand. Our ex-
ports naturally show a diminution, because
three important markets in Germany, Aus-
tria-Hungary, and Turkey are no longer
available. But a further recovery in the
re-exports is noticeable, and on balance our
total foreign trade in June was nearly
twelve millions greater in value than in the
corresponding month of 1914. The uninter-
rupted progress that we are making, will be
seen from the percentage changes month by
month this year, the comparison being with
the same months of last year:

	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
Jan. or Dec.	Dec. or Jan.	Dec. or Jan.	Dec. or Jan.
March.....	+12.91	-72.21	15.4
April.....	+19.55	-10.48	15.4
May.....	+21.22	-20.05	12.3
June.....	+39.60	-16.65	+6.81

This table speaks for itself. The increase
on the imports is being steadily swelled, the
shrinkage in the British exports is being as
steadily reduced, and as regards the re-exports
of foreign and Colonial merchandise, the de-
creases during the first five months of the year
have now changed into an increase. In con-
nection with the last classification, it may be
pointed out that Holland and Sweden each
took about five times as much cotton as in
June, 1914, and that during the past half-year
we have shipped to Sweden 142,343 cwt. and
to Holland 250,028 cwt. of cotton, against
18,642 cwt. and 17,788 cwt. respectively
in the same period of 1914. It is believe-
able that these two countries require so much
more for their domestic consumption than
has hitherto been the case?Of the total increase in the imports, about
three-fifths represent foodstuffs, which are up
\$10,370,333 in value. A good deal of this is
due to higher prices, especially of wheat,
meat, and sugar. The United States again
benefited the most, as we received from that
quarter more wheat, oats, bacon, hams,
cheese, tobacco, etc., and Argentina was a
good second throughout her shipments of wheat,
maize, frozen beef and mutton. There was a
considerable reduction in the supply of
potatoes, sugar, and eggs, but more tea,
coffee, and cocoa came to hand.Under the head of raw materials, in which
the increase is \$7,325,403, there are satisfac-
tory gains in textile materials, oils, and
rubber. We received an additional 1,311,992
cwt. of raw cotton, practically all from the
United States; 24,836,316 lb. more lamb's wool
came to hand from Australia and British
South Africa; Russia sent us more flax, India
and the Philippines more hemp and jute. We
got more linseed from the Argentine Re-
public, more cotton seeds from Egypt, and
more tallow from Australia, New Zealand,
and China, but our imports of petroleum
were nearly 5,000,000 gallons smaller though
the cost was only \$21,302 less. Our receipts
of rubber increased 38,705 cwt. in quantity
and \$162,062 in value, the larger supplies
coming mainly from the Straits Settlements,
the Federated Malay States, and Ceylon. In
the category of manufactured goods, there is
nothing to notice except an increase of
\$133,613 in chemicals.EXPORTS GRADUALLY IMPROVING.
Coming to the exports, the features are
much the same as in previous months, except
that the reductions are smaller. With
Germany, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, and
Turkey unable to purchase from us it is not
surprising that our shipments of coal have
fallen 2,274,000 tons, with a decrease of
\$702,375 in value. For the same reason our
exports of wool are down \$187,000, the total
decline in raw materials coming to \$208,064.The principal decreases in manufactured
articles comprise \$215,302 in iron and steel,
\$1,242,180 in machinery, \$400,040 in new
ships, \$1,532,121 in cotton fabrics, and
\$243,356 in woollen goods. We sold a larger
quantity of cotton yarn especially to France,
Holland, and the Scandinavian countries,
but the price was lower. There was a
considerable falling off in cotton piece goods,
though it was smaller than in previous
months. China, the Dutch East Indies, Bom-
bay and Madras taking less.HOW MR. W. DAVIDSON MET
HIS DEATH.[BY A COMPANION IN THE LONDON SCOTCH-
SMITH.]A member of the London Scottish, writ-
ing to the *Dundee Advertiser*, gives some
interesting details of the work of that Regi-
ment in the field and an enthusiastic de-
scription of how Lee Corporal Davidson,
a Shanghai man, late of Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., met the death. On the
afternoon of Sunday, June 13th, his com-
pany was moved up to the trenches, where
for two days they had a fairly easy time.
"Things were vastly different," says the
writer, "with the platoon occupying the
position on our extreme left. So very
trying did they find it, it was necessary to
relieve them after twenty-four hours by
another party, who in turn had to be re-
lieved by our platoon on the day following.
We changed into this position about 4.20
p.m. on the 15th, and had not long to wait
before finding what the trouble was. In-
deed, during the operation of changing
places, we had to dodge heavy trench mor-
tar bombs—by no means an encouraging
start."

A HOT CORNER.

Our new position was within twenty-five
yards of the crater of an exploded mine,
which was occupied and fortified by a
particularly vicious and spiteful crowd of
Huns, who by their aggressiveness had
caused a great deal of trouble to several
different battalions who had preceded us.
At frequent intervals during the after-
noon and evening we were subjected to a
bombardment of hand and rifle grenades,
varied occasionally by trench mortar
bombs. Every man had to keep a sharp
lookout, and to display considerable agility
in dodging missiles that showed a tendency
to come anywhere near us.The only way we could check them at
all was to adopt their own methods, and,
in addition, to pour rapid volleys into
them. Our three bombers, led by
"Bunnie" Davidson, did some magnifi-
cent work, and but for that it would have
been absolutely impossible for us to have
stood the strain for very long. At dusk
the Huns started another bombardment,
which was very soon checked by our fellows,
who handed back much more than they
received. At nine o'clock, however, we
were destined to suffer an irretrievable
loss, and one from which many of us have
not yet recovered, and are not likely to
for some time to come. Poor old
"Bunnie," who was directing operations
in his usual fearless style, was in the act
of throwing a bomb, when the fiendish
thing burst in his hand, killing him
instantly, and wounding two others. I
was within a few yards, and managed to
catch Jimmie MacFarlane as he staggered
and fell in my direction. He was suffer-
ing intensely from countless superficial
wounds, and mostly from the severe shock
it was while I was busy tending to him
and awaiting the arrival of the dressers
and stretcher-bearers that I learned of
poor "Bunnie's" actual fate, but it was
only in a dull, vague kind of way that I
was able to understand all that it meant.
I had seen "Bunnie" a few days before,
soon after he had come over to the front
who arrived, immediately followed by
Captain Newington. He recovered con-
siderably, and was able to wish us a cheery
good night. About an hour later he was
removed to the dressing-station. Later he
was got away very, very comfortably to
hospital.The stretcher-bearers—wonderful fellows
—were also able to move poor "Bunnie"
long before midnight. Owing to the excel-
lent work accomplished by him and his
assistants, the Huns were silenced for the
night, which was, indeed, fortunate for us.
Had they continued to bombard us in our
narrow trench, crowded as it was while we
were attending to our casualties, there is
no telling what would have happened. We
certainly would have suffered still further
loss.

MORNING STAND-TO.

The usual "stand-to" came at 1.40,
rather earlier than usual. So far as our
little party was concerned, it was quite
unnecessary, as we had been standing-
to without sleep throughout the night,
and continued to do so until late the same
afternoon. During the whole of that time
the behaviour of the Hun was much sub-
dued, and I don't suppose more than a
dozen missiles came in our direction. All
the same, the suspense was still there, and
we were not sorry to be relieved, as we
were after 6 p.m., just two hours later, by
another battalion. A march of seven miles
at rather a quick pace brought us back
very tired, and so thoroughly worn out
that we got down to it at once, and you
can have no idea what a real luxury a hard
wooden floor can be in such circumstances.
"Bunnie" was buried in the local
churchyard, at 11.15 on the morning follow-
ing his death. We would have liked very
much to have been present at the burial,
but it was found impossible for us to leave
our position, and we were consequently
very disappointed indeed. I am only
beginning to realize what his death means
to me, for ever since poor old Bobbie Rob-
inson's death we have been closer friends
than ever. It is truly hard on us to lose
two of the finest fellows who ever breath-
ed, both of that lion-hearted type that
knows not the name of fear. It is gen-
erally believed that the cause of the pre-
mature bursting of the bomb was a defect-
ive fuse, and it is impossible to imagine
any other, for "Bunnie" was most skil-
ful in the handling of these explosives, and
it was certainly not due to any carelessness
on his part.It was grand to see him at work as I
saw him that afternoon. With a deter-
mined and fearless expression he would
calmly ignite the fuse, and with wonder-
ful accuracy hurl it often right into the
centre of the German position. Later I
saw him with his party firing rifle
grenades from difficult and unexpected
positions. He was full of resource and
proved a veritable thorn in the sides of the
savages opposite us. He had been engaged
on this particular work for two whole days,
with practically no rest to speak of.
In to-night's orders the battalion is con-
gratulated on the work achieved during
the three days we occupied that part ofthe line, and though no names are men-
tioned reference is made to the fact that
the enemy's aggressiveness was changed to
almost abject submission during that
period. How much credit is due to
"Bunnie" and his two assistant bombers
only those of us who saw him at work can
appreciate. If the dear old chap could
have been present to-night to hear orders
read—but, after all, he died bravely—no
one could die more bravely—and that must
be some consolation to all of us.

THE PARADOX OF IMPORTS.

In its issue of July 9th *The Times* says:—
"These encores are a terrible nuisance—
but we shouldn't like not to get them." Thus
run one of the late Fred Leslie's favourite
"songs" in the old days of Gaiety burlesque,
when he was recalled for a song and dance
for perhaps the fifth time. We may apply
the same paradox to the figures for our im-
ports. The June returns show them to have
been larger last month than in June, 1914,
by nearly 18 millions, while for six months
the increase is over 53 millions. Since our
exports have declined—by some six millions
for June alone and by nearly 80 millions for
six months—we have an embarrassingly large
balance of trade against us. The financing
of it is, economically, a "terrible nuisance,"
and is creating one of our most
pressing national problems arising out of
the war. The cause of the decline in the
American exchange, therefore, while we
must strive to increase our exports, every-
body must economize as much as possible in
order to reduce the imports and so lessen
the bill for them to be paid abroad, for which
the sending of gold becomes necessary. But
meanwhile there is, of course, another side
to this unfortunate excess of imports, and its
drain on our gold reserves. We "shouldn't
like not to be able to get them"—and be in
like case with Germany. The fact that, in
spite of all the German submarines, we are
getting more imports than we can con-
veniently pay for by the usual course of
trade, shows what the supremacy of the
British Navy really means. It also shows
what British credit means.THE PROBLEM OF THE AMERICAN
EXCHANGE.For the moment it is the raising of the new
War Loan that naturally monopolizes atten-
tion in financial circles here. The question
of our gold reserves, and the drain on it caused
by the heavy payments that have to be made
by us to the United States for purchases
made there for the Allies, has temporarily
fallen into the background of the stage.
But it dominates the financial situation
nevertheless, and must come to the front
again when the Loan is out of the way. So
far as the public generally are concerned,
every effort should be made to make its con-
nection with the appeal for personal economy
properly understood, and in this direction we
hope for good results from the activity of
the Parliamentary War Savings Committee.
Every economy which means that less has to
be imported and paid for from abroad will
help. The campaign for economy—public
and private—must be unrelenting and ab-
solute, and its importance can surely be brought
home to millions of people to whom ordinarily
any problem of foreign exchange would be
unintelligible. Meanwhile it may well seem
strange to many people that, with Great
Britain at the height of civilization, and having
credit at stake in making purchases in the
United States, the value of their "money"
there should be in question at all. Has not
the time come for the statesmen and bankers
to fix this matter up, as the Americans would
say? This summer it was announced that
the London and New York bankers had
signed an agreement to confer over it and
come to an understanding whenever it
became at all pressing, but so far as we know,
no such further step has yet been taken.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

Gunner T. Bateman joined the Corps on
17th instant, allotted Corps No. 1895 and
posted to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.Members of No. 3 Section, Scouts Co., will
return their rifles and bayonets to Head-
quarters on Friday, 20th inst., before 10 a.m.,
for inspection. They will be ready for re-
issue on Saturday, 21st inst.Parades for Thursday, 19th instant.
5.30 p.m.—The following recruits: No. 2
Scout Army, Battery, Dr. E. J. W. Bateman;
Centre Sec. M. G. Co., Pte. F. C. Todd;
Scouts Co., Ptes. L. Barton, G. H. Davis,
A. Morse, R. G. Ross and E. S. Simpson.
Musketry instruction on Kennedy Road.
Range. Service rifles to be carried.
Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend. Re-
cruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry
Bay Section). Squad Drill and exercises
at Headquarters under Sergt. Major
Higby. Remainder, nil.Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—
On duty until morning of 26th instant—
Scouts Co.
Officer on duty to-night—Capt. G. E.
Stewart.Detention Camp, Kowloon:—
On duty to-night—Scouts Co.
Officer on duty—Capt. Hutchison
On duty 20th instant—No. 1 Section Arty.
Batt.Officer on duty—Lieut. Kennett.
Orderly Officer 18th to 26th inst.—Lieut.
C. Smith.
Orderly Sergt. 18th to 26th inst.—Corpl.
Young.Note.—O. C. Companies and Sections
requiring men from other units to make up
the number of their guards must notify the
Orderly Room at least 3 days before the date
on which the men are required.G. E. STEWART, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K.V. Corps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

GUARDS.

Thursday, August 19th.
British.....Sergt. and 7 men
Chinese....." " " 7 " "
Portuguese....." " " 13 " "
Indian....." " " 7 " "O. C. Guard, Sergeant Major Royley.
Friday, August 20th.
British.....Sergt. and 7 men
Chinese....." " " 13 " "
Portuguese....." " " 7 " "
Indian....." " " 8 " "O. C. Guard, Acting-Inspector J. M. Wong
F. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve)

CHINESE CHARGED WITH
MURDER.

After the tiffin adjournment was given by P. S. Grant, cross-examination by Mr. A. that where he found the d was only 100 yards from the

the had
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milar
posi-

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married. Seeks position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experience on Accounting Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full investigation wanted. Salary to be settled after trial.
Write—
O. SAKAI,
No. 11, D'Almeida Street.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [871]

WANTED.

SHIP'S SURGEON WANTED.
Reply to—
Box No. 17,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1915. [868]

WARNING.

"LE PETIT CHAT" SAVON.
EXTRA FIN.
("Cat" MARK BRAND OF PERFUMED SOAP).

MESSRS. C. FERRIER & Co., the Proprietors and Manufacturers of this well known Perfumed Soap, have ascertained that Soap made by other Manufacturers is being placed on the market under a mark which is a gross imitation of the registered "Le Petit Chat" mark belonging to Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. Such manufacturers are warned that Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. will not hesitate to take all steps open to them to stop such fraudulent competition. And all merchants and shopkeepers are warned that steps will be taken without notice against any persons found selling or in the possession of soap bearing a mark which is an imitation of "Le Petit Chat" mark of Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. The sole representative of Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. in Hongkong is Mr. E. NAGAZ, of the firm of L. NAGAZ, 93, Rue de la Republique, Marseille.

[840]



ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE, 1914.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER & COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE
OF
FREEDHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.
SITUATE AT
Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robertson Quay, Kanish, Marican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD
BY
PRIVATE TENDER.
The 31st August, 1915, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders. Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 25th June, from the Liquidator at No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the Underwriter.

SISSON & DELAY,
16B, CHANCE ALLEY, Singapore,
Solicitors for the Liquidator.
Singapore, 1st July, 1915. [766]

JUST RECEIVED:

FLOWER, VEGETABLE AND GRASS

SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11A, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [725]



GIVE YOUR RAZOR A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, per Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 22-4 July, 1915. [867]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Wreaths in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1915, at the rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STEELING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1915. [864]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1915, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 24th instant. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [840]

THE SHANGHAI BUILDING AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 32 in the name of CHEUNG TSEUNG CHI (張祥之) late of 41, Connaught Road, Hongkong, for Forty (40) Partially Paid Up Shares Nos. 1701 to 1740 in this Company, has been declared to be LOST, and the public are warned against negotiating same.

In the event of the above-mentioned Certificate not being recovered on or before the 11th September, 1915, a new Certificate will be issued, and the above-mentioned Certificate will be cancelled forthwith.
By Order of the Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers. [857]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1915, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 28th August, 1915, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [869]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
[784]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLET SHOT. From No. 10 to 88SG. at \$5, \$7 and \$10 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and ALHGBUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICES TO LET.

N. 6, DES VUEX ROAD, 1st Floor.

Apply—
JOSEPH BROTHERS,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1915. [867]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOREBANK EAST, No. 168, THE PEAK.
Tennis Court. From September.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [870]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"SLEMISH," No. 98, THE PEAK, from 1st September.
Apply—
MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1915. [866]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September, that part of the building known as "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, particularly suitable for a Boarding House.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [837]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMREEN.

ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Good Office and Godown accommodation.
Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.,
Canton, 25th July, 1915. [708]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nai-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767]

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [601]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villa, Kowloon.
Apply—
ABBATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.

WHOLE OR PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwelling.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession in October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.
2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Aldersgate Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
88, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Fray, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, 41 Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. [89]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford, Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

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IS A

WHISKY

THAT WILL AGREE

WITH

YOU.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, August 19th, 1915.

STRATEGY SUITED TO THE SEASON.

ONE of the Press Correspondents in Northern France recently pointed out that Germany had studiously timed her offensive for July and August; not because the weather was more favourable to the operations, but with the idea of getting hold of as much land as possible in harvest time. Their strategy, he said, is timed to the season. They endeavour to make war as far as possible self-supporting. We know how, with this object in view, the enemy has been multiplying lines and devising new ones in the conquered towns and districts. It has been reported from Meinen that the Germans there have descended even to penny fines for such high treason faults as looking disrespectfully at a German soldier! With a view to make the war as far as possible self-supporting, Germany knew how important it was that she should get possession of the iron industries of Belgium and the coal and iron mines of France, and the constant fighting in the neighbourhood of Soissons shows her anxiety to secure the beet-growing country. She struck her blow at the Russians in Galicia in time to preserve for her Allies and herself the great wheat-growing plains of Hungary, and she has conducted her great offensive all along the Eastern frontier with the capture of the fields of corn ripe unto harvest, as one of the main objects in view. But the mastery character of the Russian retreat has largely defeated this object. The enemy's advance has not been as rapid as he had calculated it would be, and the retreating army has found time to destroy not only the crops but much else that was likely to prove of value to the invading army. And now the corn in the districts of Poland where fighting is still proceeding is over-ripe and "the grains fall at the slightest touch" so that the crops are practically past harvesting. Thus, it does not seem

from the reports coming from the Eastern front that the great armies of Austria and Germany will be able to entirely maintain themselves on the conquered territory, though the land will doubtless provide food for the army to an extent which will somewhat relieve the pressure on the available supplies for the civil populations in Germany and Austria. Figures published in a recent issue of the Board of Trade Gazette show that while the prices of food in the United Kingdom had increased 35 per cent, since the beginning of the war, the rise in Berlin had been 65 per cent, and in Vienna eggs, bacon, lard, rice, beans, margarine, and beer have gone up 100 per cent. With the entire army fighting and largely maintaining itself in conquered territory it is possible that prices of food in Germany and Austria will cease for a time to rise, and perhaps even may fall a little. But it will be only for a time. We know that the war cannot end until the invader east and west has been driven back within his own territory, which may then be called upon to support the invading armies of England, France, Russia, Belgium, and Italy, as well as what by that time will remain of the once formidable army of the Teuton Alliance. How soon this may come about must be left to time to answer. When that stage is reached the end of the war will not be far off.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

The Emperor Francis Josef of Austria reached the 86th year of his age yesterday.

The Tsingtau-Tsinan railway is now reopened to passenger traffic, but there are still breaches in the line.

Mr. Murray Stewart was elected a resident Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute at a meeting of the Council held last month.

Mr. J. H. de Reus, who has been the Consul-General for the Netherlands in Hongkong for the past five years, left by the Siberia to take up his new appointment at Shanghai.

Three Filipinos charged with being stowaways on the s.s. *Chigo Maru* from Manila to Hongkong were sentenced to six weeks' hard labour each by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday.

The Chekiang Railway Company has decided to build a memorial in Pagoda style in the Public Garden near the Hangchow station, as a reminder to the people of its ten years of faithful work!

The hearing of the charge against four Chinese of being in possession of 1,800 taels of raw opium in a cargo boat in the harbour was concluded yesterday, the Magistrate reserving his decision.

We learn that Mr. W. H. Church, formerly of the Asiatic Petroleum Company's staff in Hongkong, has been granted a commission in the 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, in which regiment his father is a major.

The special cars of the Hongkong Tramway Company conveyed a very large number of residents to North Point last evening, for the usual mid-weekly band performance off the beach. The Band and Pipers of the 74th Punjab played pleasing selections of music, which were evidently much appreciated.

The Peking Government has wired instructions to the Governors of provinces, notifying the despatch by the National Employment Commission of delegates to the provinces to conduct economic investigations. Each province is to have one or two special officials detailed to assist the delegates in their investigation.

The *Asiatic Daily News* of Peking has published in its largest type an assertion alleged to have been made by Mr. Goodnow, the American Adviser on constitutional law to the Chinese Government, to the effect that the monarchical form of government would really better suit the present conditions in China than the republican form, while, judging from the general situation, to select a successor to fill the very important and responsible Presidential Chair in the future would be an extremely difficult task. Mr. Goodnow is represented as having dwelt upon the inadvisability of China attempting to fall into exact line with the United States by the adoption of the latter's form of government.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 10.30 a.m. yesterday:—
Cyclone or typhoon east of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 10.30 a.m. yesterday:—
Cyclone or typhoon east of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GERMAN FLAG ON SHAMREEN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Hongkong, 19th August.
SIR,—Referring to Britisher's letter in your issue of yesterday, it is impossible to enlighten him as to why the German Flag is allowed to fly over the British Concession at Canton. If Britisher comes down to Hongkong he will be further mystified, for he will see the German Coat of Arms emblazoned all over (not in one place but in a dozen) a prominent building in Queen's Road, and this is a British Colony. These emblems of a grossly dishonourable foe are allowed to remain exposed to full view of the public, and this while thousands of our young men are being done to death, or wrecked for life, by gas and burning liquid, our women and children murdered by bombs dropped from Zeppelins, on the East Coast of England, by order of the proud owner of these Imperial Arms which we are so carefully preserving. It certainly is not the wish of the ordinary resident in Hongkong to see these emblems daily. I would suggest to the British firm who is unfortunate enough to have offices in this building that they hang Union Jacks over these Arms, the most loathsome emblems the world has ever had the misfortune to see.

D.C.

RAUBS.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, sharebrokers, were informed by telegraph yesterday from their Singapore agents that the output of Raub for the past four weeks is 1,282 ounces as compared with 1,179 for the preceding period.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advice from their Singapore agents advising that the returns of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company for the last month are as follows:—10,378 tons yielding 1,282 ounces.

MINING IN CANTON PROVINCE.

The Acting British Consul at Canton reports that no progress was made in the development of the mining resources of the Province during 1914. Owing to the excessive caution of the Chinese it is very difficult for foreigners to make any but the most cursory examination of properties said to contain ores. Reports of the existence of valuable deposits must therefore be received with scepticism until confirmed by experts. Owing to the high price of iron-ore a certain amount has been coming down from the Hunan border. Good steam coal is said to have been found on the North River, but not in sufficient quantity to make the laying down of large plant profitable, as transport facilities are at present lacking.

DEARTH OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS.

All the shipbuilding yards of Japan now keenly feel the dearth of shipbuilding materials, says a Japanese paper.

Owing to the import of materials from England having been practically blocked by the European War, the home yards have had to depend for such supplies upon either the Government Steel Works, Edamitsu, or the United States of America.

For instance, out of altogether 3,000 tons steel required for two vessels, each of 7,500 tons class, now building at the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, only 600 tons were supplied by England and the remainder by the Steel Works.

The keels of these vessels were laid on June 7th last, and the work is making rapid headway.

The Osaka Iron Works and the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. have ordered a large amount of steel from the Steel Works, which, however, is unable to meet the increasing requirements.

In consequence, these Companies have already contracted with American steel works for the necessary supply.

The current price of American steel has, by the way, risen remarkably of late, and is quoted at P.130 per ton for delivery at Kobe, showing a rise of Y.30 over that quoted a year before.

IMPORT OF SUGAR FROM JAPAN.

The export of refined sugar to China from Japan for the first half of this year was 563,000 piculs, valued at Y.5,528,000 showing a decrease of 130,000 piculs, or Y.910,000 in value as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The following is the list of exports of sugar to China in the first half of this and the corresponding period last year and the year before last:—

	piculs.	yen.
1913	698,967	8,455,324
1914	690,046	8,433,366
1915	533,322	5,529,333

The cause of the decrease in the export for the term in question is the general rise in the price of sugar and the firm stand taken by exporters. Another reason is that toward the end of the term in question, the boycott occurred in China and reduced the export of sugar to a certain extent.

THE WAR.

DASHING ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

BIG STROKE IMPENDING.

BRITISH SURPRISE LANDING AT SUVLA BAY.

COTTON TO BE DECLARED CONTRABAND.

RESIGNATION OF GREEK GOVERNMENT.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORE ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

Rome, August 17th.
A communiqué says that the Italians made fresh progress in the Sexton valley. In Drava, after the artillery had wrecked enemy entrenchments and silenced enemy batteries, the infantry advanced into the valleys of the Bacherbach and the Bodenbach, storming the enemy's defences and taking many prisoners.

It is confirmed that the enemy lost heavily in the Popana valley on the 13th inst.; 200 dead were found in one trench.

The Italians have also made fresh progress in the Monie Nero zone, taking 300 prisoners, and they repulsed a violent night attack in Freikofel and other positions at Carnia.

ITALIANS GAIN SEVEN MILES OF TRENCHES.

LONDON, August 17th.

A message received from Lathach via Geneva states that the Austrians in the Sexton valley have lost seven miles of trenches, 3,000 killed and wounded, and 600 prisoners since the 12th inst.

ITALIANS PREPARING FOR A GENERAL ATTACK.

LONDON, August 16th.

It is reported from Udine that General Cadorna has almost completed his preparations for a fresh general attack. It is expected that the result will be the occupation of the Carso Plateau, the fall of Goritz and the entry of the Italians into Trieste. The last is expected about the end of August or the beginning of September.

FIGHTING ON ICE-CLAD MOUNTAINS.

Rome, August 18th.

A communiqué states that in the upper Ortler range, between the upper valleys of the Adige and the Adda, an Italian detachment on Monday night, marching in sections and roped together, crossed the Camoni Pass, 10,118 ft. high, scaled the ice-clad Tucketspit, 11,392 ft. high, surprised the enemy and advanced to the Madotschspitz, 11,960 ft., where they dislodged an enemy detachment and occupied the crest.

A dashing Italian offensive in the Tolmino zone against Santa Vama and Santa Lucia hills, covering positions on the right bank of the Isonzo, captured as the point of the bayonet a line of solid entrenchments, taking 564 prisoners, four maxims and much munitions.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERIES OF GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, August 17th.

A communiqué says that the Germans in the Baisk district have been again driven back towards the river Aa.

The German bombardment of Kovno continues incessantly.

Furious fighting in the region between the Narew and the Bug ended in the repulse of a series of German attacks.

GERMANS ASPHYXIATED BY THEIR OWN GAS.

PETROGRAD, August 17th.

It has just transpired that a German column was gassed by its own gas at Ostrowiec recently. Three thousand Germans advanced at dawn with a view to storming one of the forts and were preceded by an asphyxiating cloud, when the wind suddenly changed. The Germans fled panic-stricken and the fortress guns shot them down in hundreds, while the German artillery, not realising the reason of the flight, also shelled them. The column was practically annihilated.

DEVASTATED POLAND.

VAST DESTRUCTION BY THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, August 16th.

A telegram from Copenhagen reports that a Danish war correspondent with the Austrians in Poland telegraphs: "Wherever we go the horizon is red with flaming villages. The Austrians are making strenuous efforts to save the remnants of the crops, but they are so over ripe that the grains fall at the slightest touch. Every scrap of metal is carefully collected." The correspondent spent a night in an old castle where everything down to the door fittings had been looted.

A wood famine, owing to the Russians burning everything, is placing the Germans and Austrians in the greatest difficulties and is leading to curious devices. The correspondent saw a bridge across a river constructed with wooden beds.

Cholera lurks everywhere and farmers display bundles of straw as a warning of the existence of the disease.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY.

YET ANOTHER REBUFF.

PARIS, August 17th.

There have been only cannonades, with the exception of an attempted attack by the Crown Prince's Army in Argonne, which the French artillery and infantry fire threw back into its own lines.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, August 17th.

The Admiralty announces that the British transport *Royal Edward* was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Aegean Sea on Saturday. She had aboard 32 officers and 1,350 troops, in addition to a crew of 220. The troops were mainly reinforcements for the 29th Division and details for the Army Medical Corps. Full information has not yet been received, but it is known that about 600 lives have been saved.

BOMBARDMENT OF ASIA MINOR TOWNS.

LONDON, August 17th.

It is stated at Athens that the towns of Dekeli, Phocaea, Nonissandassi, and New Ephesus in Asia Minor have suffered severely through a bombardment by the Allies. The population have fled into the interior.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LANDING AT SUVLA BAY.

TURKISH COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

LONDON, August 17th.

An account of the landing on Gallipoli at Suva Bay, has been received at Athens, which says that it was effected on the foreshore in front of the Salt Lake. There was only a small Turkish observation post there, the Turks having been led, by recent activities and reports, to concentrate their forces on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, and at Smyrna, where they expected attacks.

The whole landing force with ammunition, baggage and artillery, reached the shore practically unopposed and there were few casualties. They advanced immediately and quickly seized positions previously planned for capture. After entrenching, the right wing advanced and effected a junction with the left wing of the Saribair forces.

The new positions threaten the Turkish lines of communications.

The enemy eventually brought up forces and attacked, but were easily repulsed with serious loss.

IMMORTAL HEROISM.

THRILLING TALES FROM THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, August 16th.

Vice-Admiral de Robeck, in giving particulars of those recommended for the Victoria Cross, says that Commander Unwin left his ship under a murderous fire and worked till, suffering from cold and immersion, he was obliged to return to his ship, where he was wrapped in blankets. Then, having recovered somewhat, he returned to his work against the doctor's orders, and completed it. Later he was again attended by the doctor for three abrasions, caused by bullets, after which he went in a lifeboat and saved the wounded in the shallow water. He continued his heroic labours till he was utterly physically exhausted.

Midshipman G. L. Drewry, with a wound in the head, continued to work, and twice subsequently attempted to swim from lighter to lighter with a line.

Midshipman W. S. Malleson, when Midshipman Drewry had failed from exhaustion, succeeded in taking a line from lighter to lighter, but the line subsequently broke. Midshipman Malleson made two further unsuccessful attempts.

Seaman W. C. Williams held the line in the water for over an hour, under heavy fire, until he was killed.

Seaman G. M. Sampson worked on a lighter the whole day long, attending to the wounded and getting out lines, till he was dangerously wounded by a maxim.

Vice-Admiral de Robeck specially commends the work of his staff.

A feature in connection with the award of Distinguished Service Orders is the bravery of the officers of the *Inflexible*, when the battle-cruiser struck a mine in the Dardanelles. The coveted Order has been awarded to Lieut.-Commander Acheson and Sub-Lieut. Giles, who went to the fore magazine and shell room, when working parties had been driven from there by the fumes of the mine, and closed the valves and the water-tight doors.

Engineer Officers Lashmore, Lester and Parry set a fine example in the engine-room. In semi-darkness and in great heat, and while the ship was in danger of sinking, they gallantly faced the fumes, as did also Surgeon Langford.

The Distinguished Service Order has also been awarded to Surgeon P. B. Kelly, who was wounded on the *River Clyde*. He attended 750 wounded, although in great pain and unable to walk.

There are other most gallant deeds in connection with mine-sweeping, the saving of men of the *Irresistible* when she was mined, etc., under very heavy fire.

MIDSHIPMAN G. L. DREWRY.

LONDON, August 17th.

Midshipman G. L. Drewry was an officer on a P. & O. liner and a midshipman in the Naval Reserve. He was called up at the outbreak of war and has had an adventurous career. When he was an apprentice on a sailing ship, in 1912, he was wrecked on a desert island off Cape Horn, where he spent a fortnight before he was rescued by a Chilean gunboat.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

LONDON, August 17th.

The *New York World* publishes a second instalment of documents proving German intrigues. It included a letter from a German agent in Chicago, to the German financial director, Doctor Albert, suggesting the acquisition of the Wright aeroplane works at Dayton, The *World*, in an editorial, says that the Government at Washington can no longer afford to close its eyes to the German official conspiracy against the peace and welfare of the United States.

The *Evening Post* says that the *World* has proved that large sums of German gold have been spent in the United States.

The *Evening Telegram* says it is an easy matter to have Compt. Bernstorff recalled and other undesirables deported, but the disgusting fact remains that a number of American citizens have sold themselves for German gold.

The *Evening Sun* rejoices that the fight is now transferred to the open.

GREEK GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

ATHENS, August 17th.

The Greek Government has resigned. Prior to the resignation of the Government, the Chamber had elected a Venizelist President by 182 votes to 93, against a Government candidate.

LATER.

The King has asked M. Venizelos to form a Cabinet.

M. Venizelos has asked a delay of four days before definitely replying.

LATER.

Indescribably enthusiastic scenes marked the opening of Parliament. Immense crowds greeted the legislators. The Chamber was crammed, but the Royal Family was not represented. After the religious ceremony a Venizelist President was elected, and there were feverish demonstrations of joy in the streets when the result was known.

Then M. Gounaris mounted the tribune, and in a brief speech announced the Government's resignation, and asked for a suspension of the sitting till the political crisis had been solved.

M. Gounaris went to the Palace, and the King accepted his resignation. M. Venizelos was invited to consult the King to-day.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

LONDON, August 17th.

The Government has been advised unofficially, but authoritatively, that the Allies intend to declare cotton contraband. It is stated that a decision has already been reached and that the delay in making the announcement is due to the necessity for the Allies to make a uniform arrangement.

WASHINGTON, August 18th.

Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and Belgium have agreed to make cotton contraband. Japan's attitude is undecided. Japan will possibly take no action as there is now no German Colony in the Far East.

It is understood that the declaration of cotton as contraband will be defended as being authorised by International law. Probably the Entente Powers will expect the United States to protest, but they intend to argue that the United States' proclamations of 1865 make materials for the manufacture of ammunition contraband.

THE HEALTH OF THE SULTAN.

WEAKNESS INCREASING.

LONDON, August 17th.

Le Temps correspondent at Dedegatch says that the health of the Sultan is causing anxiety; his convalescence after his recent operation is slow and difficult, and his weakness is increasing.

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

PARIS, August 17th.

The Pope, replying to a message sent by the Archbishop of Rheims, says: "Noble and generous France, the oldest daughter of the Church, should never doubt our love for her."

AN IMPERIAL CABINET.

LORD MILNER ON BOTHA'S VICTORY.

Lord Milner spoke last month on the invitation to Sir Robert Borden to a Cabinet Council and on General Botha's victory. The occasion was a dinner given to Mr. B. R. Wise, K.C., Agent-General for New South Wales, at the United Empire Club under the joint auspices of the club and the Imperial Mission. Lord Milner presided.

Among those present were Lord Sumner, Lord Kintore, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. H. Frome, Sir W. Grey, Wilson, Sir George Reid, Lieutenant-Commander Hugh Maury, Sir Joseph Lawrence, Mr. H. de Courcy Hamilton, Mr. A. Paget, M.P., and Mr. H. Chisholm.

Lord Milner, in introducing Mr. Wise as one of his oldest friends, said he did not suppose there was any man better qualified to interpret between the Mother Country and the Australian Dominion. Mr. Wise was an Australian by birth; he was an Englishman by education. Since Australia first took part in Great Britain's wars in 1885 a Great change had come over the relations between the two. The 500 men then sent to Egypt was a promise of the future, and now the contribution was something like 100,000.

After the war the world would be a different world from that in which we had been living. There would be radical changes. Surely, among these changes the absurd constitution of the Empire as they had known it in the past would not be the only thing that would survive. They must, when the war was over, frame some sort of constitution of the Empire that would really correspond with facts. It was an absolute absurdity to suppose that they could go on with a great race spread all over the world, standing the fiercest test to which any race could be subjected, and yet a single small island in the corner of Europe having all the political control.

There was the greatest enthusiasm because Sir Robert Borden had been invited to a Cabinet meeting. He thought the British Prime Minister, in inviting him to that meeting, had a wise provision, a thing that would meet with the universal approval of his fellow-countrymen. It was a compliment, an omen, but in itself it was a matter of no importance. No one could suppose that the occasional presence of a single Canadian in the British Cabinet of 22 really represented any adequate recognition of the importance of Canada to the Empire. They might invite the Canadian Prime Minister once or twice in two or three years; they might invite the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth to a constitutional conference, but the Cabinet that would be all very well as a compliment or as an indication of what was coming; it was not the real thing. They had to come to a state of things in which those gentlemen would be present, not in a British Cabinet, but in a real Imperial Cabinet, and not as guests, but by right.

THE IDEAL OF EMPIRE.

Referring to the conquest of German South-West Africa, Lord Milner said he shared with every one the admiration they felt for the achievement of General Botha, an achievement which was all the more remarkable when they remembered that not so many years ago he was their most formidable enemy. "I think," said Lord Milner, "that he has realised that the greatest future of his own race, lies within the bounds of the British Empire, and that there is a greater future before the South Africa Dutchman, remaining true to his own race and traditions as a citizen of this world-wide Empire, than he ever could have as a citizen merely of a South African State. Having risen to that higher conception, General Botha has shown the greatest ability and courage, and has stood most faithfully to his ideals."

One of the latest citizens of the British Empire, he has done some of the most remarkable work in its service. There is no one who pays a more hearty tribute to his great achievement than I do, who at one time was his adversary. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wise said the Australian Fleet had done its work not only for Australia, but for the Empire. The Germans had not the power the British possessed of winning the sympathy and confidence of native races. Not one of the native races having had experience of German rule had volunteered in Africa or the Pacific to fight for Germany, while not one native race with experience of the firmness and justice of British rule but had in an outburst of loyalty demanded to be led by British officers against the enemy.

By May 17 Australia had sent, or was in course of sending, 70,000 men, or was in Europe fully equipped and with equipment made in Australia. Before the war ended the number would probably be 150,000. From New South Wales 21,050,000 had been contributed to war charity funds. It returned he asked those who had influence to look at the position from the Dominion point of view and consider the expediency of an informal conference between the Mother Country and the Dominions with reference to terms of peace.

PUDDING BEFORE BATTLE.

A soldier, a Territorial veteran, who wears the ribbon of South Africa, was asked while on leave at home recently, says the London correspondent of the *Nottingham Guardian*, whether the soldiers knew of being called upon to deliver an assault.

"Well, they don't exactly tell us, but we always know," he replied, adding, rather grimly, "you see, if a number of Army chaplains suddenly turn up, we can always guess that something good and hard is going to be asked of us shortly. If they serve us with pudding for dinner before we go into the trenches, why, then, we know for certain!"

GERMANY'S DIFFICULTIES.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PESSIMIST'S PICTURE.

Mr. Bonar Law said truly the other evening that we saw only our own difficulties—we did not see the difficulties of the enemy. The explanation is, of course, that the enemy are skilled in shrouding their difficulties from themselves at large and from the world; while with us there is free discussion, even licence, to blot over difficulties and exaggerate them. In other words, the British people know the best and the worst about events; the German people only know their own best.

It is a strange stroke of irony—that the German difficulty over the disappearance of their Colonial empire should be emphasised by the loss of German South-West Africa at this particular moment. For it happens that one of their greatest fanatics for colonial expansion has only recently published a book containing dreams of German dominion. He is Professor Hans Delbrück, who occupies the chair of modern history in the Berlin University. Delbrück dutifully blesses the hand that forged the famous telegram of Enns. He states that Germany must demand, as one of the conditions of peace, a very large Colonial Empire in German India. Another of our enemies who has written a book is Herr Springmann, a big manufacturer. The Germans, according to him, have been given the epoch-making task of founding a new era of colonialism "in place of the policy of exploiting and conquering colonies which has been pursued heretofore by our deadly enemy, England." After this, how mortifying the blow that has now fallen, how immense the difficulty created for the tribes of Delbrück and Demburg and the tribes of Springmann by the complete and unconditional surrender of the German forces in South-West Africa to General Botha! Germany's grand schemes of colonial expansion finally shattered! Of course the German people will not be allowed to know the whole truth yet. The German people are trusted with only very small doses of truth.

UNDISPUTED FACTS.

Were it a case of any other people than the docile Germans, one could predict with certainty that they would demand terrible vengeance on their militarist masters later for the way they are being "bluffed" and fed with lies. They are actually told that the Germans command the sea by their submarine "blockade." A simple little fact like the record of Liverpool alone will never be allowed to reach their masses. Taking that single port, since the beginning of the war, nearly 30,000 voyages have been made in and out. Out of every 1,000 voyages 998 have been safely accomplished. Moreover, the German Navy is bottled up, and the men for her armies are all out.

German difficulties over cotton for military purposes are not so great as they would have been had our Government declared cotton unconditional contraband, but they are very great. A veto has been placed on the manufacture of many sorts of cotton goods in order that the needs for ammunition shall come first. Every old piece of cotton is long collected by the Germans, even in Belgium, also tyres, while bankrupt Austria contributes church bells for the metal of munitions. In parts of Germany bachelors are being taxed, in preparation for the day when taxation will make the country shudder for its sins.

Then there is Turkey. From the first moment that Turkey was enmeshed in the coils of the Kaiser there have been mutterings of unrest. Enver Pasha has failed to secure willing discipline; the Turkish army is rent with disunion, and the feeling against the German officers, who treat them like dogs, is intense. So Germany has an extreme unpopularity in Turkey that is surreptitiously trying to escape its doom by making peace terms with the Allies behind the Kaiser's back.

Here are a string of difficulties a leading German Radical permitted himself to ask a week or two ago: "How does it stand with the supposed agreements between Germany and Rumania? What should be the reply to America, and what form is our submarine warfare to assume in the future? Are we at war with Italy? What is to be done with respect to Holland, in view of the King of Bavaria's speech on frontiers, which has caused the greatest excitement? What are we doing with respect to the great economic organisations, such as the Union of Farmers and the Central Association of German Industrialists, who are carrying on a propaganda in favour of an extreme national programme, which induces our enemies to make the wildest efforts?" Herr Haase, a Socialist leader, speaks of the present situation as "melancholy and horrible." High prices; fears for next year's food supply; discontented women—are among the besieged country's problems.

A FINANCIER'S LAMENT.

Each one of these events represents a German disappointment on the road to ruin. There are lots of fat Germans, high and dry in Sweden to-day, bemoaning the difficulties and the ruin which beset their land. A dissatisfied financier of the Dresdner Bank has lifted a corner of the veil upon the monetary worry. "Even if we are victorious we are ruined," he declares. "The money which is in circulation is fictitious. I do not mean that the Reichsbank paper money is valueless; but how are you to determine its value? On what basis can it be fixed? In England gold circulates; in France it is hidden away by the private citizen. But here in Germany the Government has taken possession of it. Willy-nilly, it had to be given up. All the gold in the country has gone to swell the war treasury. The public have no more. I grant the munitions question is important; but less so than the gold question." At a moment when the third German loan is looming near it is pertinent to remember the canker in the German financial structure. The whole foundation is confidence in an enormous gold asset as soon as that confidence in victory disappears. Then the legion of "rich" Germans weeping in neutral countries will grow.

Germany's difficulties, did we but know the extent of them as their own inner circle know, would fully explain the Kaiser's anxiety to avoid another winter campaign, and about to be made in the West. "At this I am certain," said Mr. Bonar Law, "that the men who control the German Government, and who caused this terrible war, could have foreseen the position in which they stand to-day, the decision would have been different, and the world would have had peace." But our Secretary for the Colonies added the necessary word in the ear of our own people: "Victory will come, but it will not come of itself. We have got to win it, and the whole nation has got to win it."—*Daily Graphic*.

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of little red pimples full of water. As I
continued to scratch myself the pimples
gradually became pustules and run down until
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not bear anything to touch me. My days
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relief. I was told to use Cuticura Soap and
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was clear and healthy. I am now able to
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Anemia and nervous diseases in adults
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WEATHER REPORT.
On the 18th at 11.05 a.m.—Pressure has in-
creased slightly over eastern Japan and the
Bonins and decreased slightly to moderately
elsewhere. An irregular area of relatively high
pressure covers Japan, the Loochies and the
Bonins; gradients continue to be slight.
A trough of low pressure extends from
Annam, across Luzon to the Pacific; a typhoon
is probably forming in its eastern extremity,
400 to 500 miles distant to the east of
Luzon.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—
DISTRICT. FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. Light westerly or
variable winds, fine generally.
Formosa Channel. South winds,
light.
South coast of China between the same as
Hongkong and Lamook. No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as
Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
18TH AUGUST, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction Force	Wind Wave
Vladivostok	7 a.	29.87	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	5 a.	29.83	—	—	—	—
Tokio	4 a.	29.80	—	—	—	—
Kochi	3 a.	29.80	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	2 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	1 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Oshima	12 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Naha	11 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Ishigaki	10 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Shimoa	9 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Wakana	8 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Choshi	7 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	5 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	4 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	3 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	2 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	1 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	12 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	11 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	10 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
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Keelung	1 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	12 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	11 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	10 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	9 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	8 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	7 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	6 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	5 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	4 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	3 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	2 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	1 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	12 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—
Keelung	11 a.	29.81	—	—	—	—

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHINREU, British str., 1,353, J. V. Sidford, August 17th—Manila August 14th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
DAIJOI MARU, Japanese str., 3,807, T. Saito, August 18th—Swatow August 17th, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
DAIJOI MARU, Japanese str., 3,807, H. Kono, August 18th—Haiphong August 16th, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, H. Chosokabe, August 18th—Moi August 12th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
HAIYAN, British str., 1,234, J. W. Evans, August 18th—Swatow August 17th, General.—Douglas Lafrank & Co.
LINAS, British str., 1,256, E. J. Pottinger, August 17th—Bangkok August 16th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
MEXICO MARU, Japanese str., 3,559, T. Yamaguchi, August 18th—Shanghai August 15th, General.—Order.
SINGAN, British str., 1,047, G. D. Mills, August 18th—Hobart August 8th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TILLYARD, Dutch str., 3,897, W. H. Lap, August 18th—Batavia August 8th, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, August 18th.
INDIANWADI, British str., for Singapore.
PHUMPHU, British str., for Saigon.
SEISANG, British str., for Hongkong.
TEAN, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

August 18th.
ANYO MARU, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.
CHICHUWONG, Brit. str., for Bangkok.
FUKU MARU, Jap. str., for Kobe.
HAIYAN, British str., for Hongkong.
HONGWAN, British str., for Singapore.
MAUSANG, British str., for Sandakan.
PHRANON, British str., for Bangkok.
SOSHI MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
TENGSHING, British str., for Manila.
TENGSHING, British str., for Saigon.
TENGSHING, British str., for Chinwangtao.
YINSENG, British str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Haitan* reports: Good weather.
The British str. *Lina* reports: Light S.W. wind, the clear weather, during the trip, but on approaching Hongkong, experienced heavy rain squall, with vivid lightning, and heavy thunder, but only lasting an hour.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Siberia*, for San Francisco, Mr. W. B. Chase, Miss A. Robinson, Mrs. A. J. Fisher, Master J. E. Fisher, Master P. Fisher, Mrs. E. W. Shuntan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ross, Mrs. M. C. Hall, Mr. J. C. Patten, Miss Bessie Young, Miss G. Bartholomew, Mr. C. Burnett, Miss Oris Gottlieb, Mr. W. B. Walker, family and nurse, Mrs. C. T. Beath and child, infant, and nurse, Miss H. de Rous, Mr. F. J. Minges, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Woerner, Master J. G. Woerner, Mr. O. E. Hooley, Miss Imo, Palford, Captain H. Adams, Miss M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Blum, Capt. F. Williams, Judge and Mrs. W. E. McMahon and child, Mrs. A. J. Williamson, Lt. S. Walmsley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hayes, Mr. R. M. Odell and servant, Mrs. H. de Rous, Mr. J. M. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Travis, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bull, Mr. S. C. McCombe, Mr. G. Dalton, Mr. W. B. O'Brien, Mr. M. Kalow, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Crosby, child and infant, Mr. C. T. J. Wolff, Mrs. Beth Williams, Mr. C. W. O'Brien, Mrs. M. Gottlieb, Mr. M. Eissler, Mr. E. Williamson, Mr. E. G. Lowley, Rev. A. J. Fisher, Mr. L. Kunning, Mrs. G. Wouters, and Mr. G. H. A. Snow.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Oriental African Line str. *Salamis* sailed from Mauritius on the 14th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 18th September.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TAMON MARU No. 1," FROM MOJI AND KOBE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th Aug., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SNOWMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1915. 1873

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "SANGOLA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. 129

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	ROUTE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & HULL	KANDAHAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. R. Hetherington, R.N.E.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at 5 P.M.
LONDON	RADNORSHIRE	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. T. Jeffery	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 28th inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Mural	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th Sept.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & SINGAPORE &c.	NEKA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Deguchi	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 23rd inst., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & S.WATOW VIA KEELUNG &c.	SUYA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. Jamaguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at Noon
VICTORIA & TACOMA	SHIDZUKA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	MONTAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	SHIKO MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	CHINA	Am. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	PAACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 31st inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	MANCHURIA	Am. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	PAACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 7th Sept., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th Sept., at 10.30 A.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	SURAT	Jap. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 25th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 11 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	KUNIOHOKU	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHWANG	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
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SHANGHAI	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.				

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOKI and YOKOHAMA	NOVARA Capt. D. Asbury	About 26th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	About 27th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	NOVARA Capt. D. Asbury	5 P.M. 27th Aug.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	About 10th Sept.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOV"	On 20th Aug., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINGUA"	On 20th Aug., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KATONG"	On 21st Aug., 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 24th Aug., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LIN" and S.S. "SANDU".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 20th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 24th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"HAIMUN" ...	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 27th Aug., at 3 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Soden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 25th August.

WESTWARD

S.S. "SANGOLA," 5,182 tons, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 19th August.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For Freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM ...	On 28th Aug., 11 A.M.	On 17th Sept., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS ...	23rd Aug.,	On 6th Oct., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE ...	13th Sept.,	

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 24th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 14th Sept.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 28th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 12th Oct.

* Via MANILA, omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£90. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamer of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES,
SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND
VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDLEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	Friday, 10th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	CORDILLERE	On 23rd August.
(Without Transshipment)	PAUL LECAT	On 6th September.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS	HOMEWARD	On 23rd Aug. at 5 P.M.
(Without Transshipment)	AMAZONE	On 4th Sept., at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.
Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915.
TO KOBE \$135. TO YOKOHAMA \$150.
For further particulars apply to
P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	MONDAY, 23rd Aug., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	SATURDAY, 4th Sept., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAISO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 19th Aug. at Noon.
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 22nd Aug. at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGO MARU"	T. Konishi	SUNDAY, 22nd Aug., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Fisheries Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to
H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	SUWA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 26th Aug., at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSUTA MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SHIOZUKAMARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 19th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 7th Sept., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TANGO MARU	11,500	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU	9,000	FRIDAY, 15th Oct., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 21st Aug.
YOKOHAMA	RANGOON MARU	8,000	MONDAY, 30th Aug.
YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU	11,500	THURSDAY, 26th Aug.
YOKOHAMA	MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 24th Aug., at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU	12,000	FRIDAY, 27th Aug.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550
" " 2nd " 400.	" " 2nd " 350
" " Return " 800.	" " Return " 600
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	£90.13.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Montreal	£90.13.0
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	1st Return £37.10.
To Yokohama, 1st Return £72.	To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
" 2nd " \$90.	" 2nd " \$83.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KURUMOTO, MANAGER.
TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	to MARSEILLES and LONDON	LES	at
p.m.		about	about			
—	NOVARA	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Sept. 13	SARDINIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	VALDIA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
—	NANKIN	Sept. 20	Sept. 24	ARABIA	Oct. 22	Oct. 30
—	MALTA	Oct. 4	Oct. 9	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
Oct. 25	NOVARA	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	KYBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
Nov. 8	SARDINIA	Nov. 1	Nov. 6	MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
—	NANKIN	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25
—	MALTA	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
—	NOVARA	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOOLTAN	Jan. 15	Jan. 22

+ Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

IF A R E S

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon "A"	£74.	£111.	£211.
"B"	"	"	"
2nd Saloon "A"	£53.	£78.	£151.
"B"	£48.	£73.	£146.
1st Saloon "A"	£70.	£105.	£205.
"B"	£64.	£99.	£199.
2nd Saloon "A"	£50.	£75.	£145.
"B"	£46.	£71.	£141.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave Y.H.A.M.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H.KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at Marseilles, if calling	Due at LONDON
NORE	about Sept. 13	about Sept. 23	about Sept. 29	about Oct. 5	about Nov. 5	about Nov. 14
NELLORE	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 22
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 7
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 27	Feb. 3
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £58 Single £87 Return £125 2nd Saloon £42 Single £63 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £54 Single £84 Return £118 2nd Saloon £40 Single £59 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

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